The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Who Minnesota Bill Read a Second Time in the Senate—Probable Passage of Mrs Quitman's Volunteer Bill—Mr. Clark's Speech—Col. Johnston made a Brigadier-General, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota will evidently pass the Senate promptly, without material objection.

Mr. CLARK's speech on Kansas in the House, to-day, was listened to with marked attention. It was able and impetuous, showing how a Democrat may vote against Lecompton without losing his party position. It is understood that the amendment, without which he refuses to vote for the bill, is one restoring the Constitution back to the people for their ratification or a fair election.

The prevailing opinion is, that the Senate will pass the House Volunteer bill now without material amendment. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Col Johnston, commanding the Utah Expedition as Brigadier-general.

The Senate was so much interested in the speech of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, to-day, that they gave unanimous consent to continue his remarks beyond the hour.

The amendments of the Senate Committee on military affairs to the House Volunteer bill, are comparatively unimportant as to its general features, but affect the Quarter-master's department. There is little or no doubt of its passage.

All the speeches in the House yesterday and to-day were aimed from manuscript.

The President has directed the Secretary of the Navy to place on file the applications from naval officers affected by the action of the Retiring Board, for reinstatement. They will be considered in order as filed for six weeks or two months to come.

The Turkish Admiral and suite are dining with the President this evening.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

Mr. SEWARD presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in opposition to Lecompton. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD quoted the remarks of the Duke of ARGYLL at the banquet given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, denying the truth of the opinion that the British Government is tending towards the re-establishment of Slavery.

Mr. WILSON presented a bill to facilitate communication with the army of Utah, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to contract for the extension or use of the American Electric Magnetic Telegraph from the frontier of Missouri or Iowa to such Western military posts as is necessary for the public service; and be further authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $[illegible] to carry into execution the purpose of this act.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed.

The presiding officer presented a communication from the Postmaster-General, in compliance with a resolution, stating the expense of the separating and distributing offices to be $65,000

PETITIONS PRESENTED

By Mr. SEWARD, from the citizens of Minden, in favor of giving pensions to the soldiers of 1812.

From Mr. O. BUNN, for aid to publish an analysis of American law.

From the citizens of New-York, for a general relief law.

From Mr. WENTZEL, of the Navy, to amend the Pension Bounty laws.

By Mr. DODGE[illegible], from citizens of Michigan, for a General Relief law.

By Mr. BARNELL, from merchants of New-Orleans against a Lighthouse Board.

By Mr. DURKEE, from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for a law to secure to the State the proceeds of the public lands.

By Mr. BRODE, from Mr. FREDAY PARKINSON, for payment for building the Capitol building of Lecompton; also, for indemnity under the contract.

By Mr. KENNEDY, a memorial from the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania to establish a medal department in the mint.

All of the above were appropriately referred.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Against binding in a book form the obituaries of Senators BELL, RUSK and BUTLER.

Against MARY RENNER, W. RUSSELL, Capt. McCLELLAN, [illegible] BERARD, Capt. WAINRIGHT and J. W. [illegible].

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible], for the correspondence with Chili, [illegible] seizure of the bark *Macedonian* by the [illegible].

[illegible] from the Committee on Commerce, to [illegible] the expediency of appropriating $7,000 [illegible] Custom-House and Post-Office at Burlington.

[illegible] was submitted, by unanimous consent, [illegible] Military Committee, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the Territorial [illegible] Utah during the present difficulties, and [illegible] fees of such, thus suspended, such temporary [illegible] as the exigency requires.

BILLS REPORTED.

[illegible], from the Committee on Military Affairs, [illegible] back, without amendment, the bill to [illegible] a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the [illegible] frontier. Also, the bill authorizing the President to call into the service of the United States [illegible] additional regiments of volunteers.

[illegible], from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment the bill providing for the arrest and return of fugitives from justice from the District of Columbia.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Census Board. Read a second time.

Various memorials of an unimportant character were presented, after which Mr. GWIN of California, proposed that the Senate take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Messrs. DOUGLAS of Wisconsin, STUART of Michigan, SEWARD of New York and others, urged that the bill for the admission of Minnesota should have preference. Mr. GWIN insisted on his motion, and a desultory discussion ensued. At length, on the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana, Mr. GWIN withdrew his objection, and the Minnesota bill, which stands No. 66 on the calendar, was read a second time.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the effect that the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Minnesota, and that a Judicial district be formed and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. Agreed to.

A discussion ensued on the proper interpretation of the second section of the bill.

Mr. RICE, of Delaware, moved that it be amended to read that Minnesota shall be allowed two representatives.

A debate followed as to her right to have two or three representatives. Pending a settlement of the question the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, replied to Mr. BLAIR, who he said, ought first to set free his own slaves before accusing slaveholders of being an oligarchy to strike down free labor. Such a course must have a most disastrous effect where Slavery exists. He adverted to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to reply to Mr. CLARK's assault, and reminded him that there were other interests in Missouri besides slaveholding.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, argued against the Lecompton Constitution, and the extension of Slavery.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, said the voice of the people of Kansas comes in unbroken tones protesting against admission under the Lecompton Constitution. She ought not to be dragged into the Union as a convict, in chains. He would vote for any measure which would secure justice and peace to Kansas, and exonerate the Democratic Party and the Administration of their choice from the implication unjustly made that they are seeking to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution they abhor. He doubted all the claims of Kansas for admission, he distrusted the sufficiency of her population, and was not satisfied that the proceedings attending the formation of her Constitution were regular. While he had no pride in her history, and no sympathy for her scenes of frauds and violence, he would yield his reluctant consent to her admission, provided the bill can be so framed that no permanent mischief will result to Kansas and the country, until her people can form, without wrong and violence, the institutions under which they and their children are to live.

Mr. KNAPP, of Indiana, opposed, in addition to other reasons, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, because of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. BOYDEN, of Massachusetts, said if Kansas had been admitted under the Topeka Constitution, the present difficulties would not exist. The arms of the Federal Government, instead of protecting the people from crime and disorder, have been employed to sustain the minority until the Executive power, instead of being respected and loved as a friend, is slighted and detested as an enemy and an oppressor. He spoke of the injustice, fraud and tyranny practiced on the Free-State men, crowned by an attempt to force Slavery on an unwilling people, and this under the plea of popular sovereignty, by a party calling itself Democratic. Adjourned.

The Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate—Concessions of the Lecomptonites—Denunciations of Calhoun—Senator Douglas' Speech—Latest from Camp Scott, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

The first act of the Lecompton drama in Congress is over. The bill has passed the Senate by a majority of eight votes, and to-morrow will be sent to the other House. You will have already noticed that its supporters materially changed their tactics again to-day,—abandoning altogether their proposition to yoke Minnesota and Kansas together in one bill, and confining the measure to the simple purpose of admitting Kansas into the Union, and extending all applicable laws of the United States over her. This was done in consequence of a caucus consultation had this morning, before the meeting of the Senate. It is another indication of the alarm which recent developments have excited, lest the pertinaciously maintained Lecompton swindle shall be defeated at last.

Another significant fact was the action of the caucus, agreeing to adopt PUGH's amendment, though in modified form, inferring, but not avowing it as the opinion of Congress, that the people of Kansas have the right to change their Constitution at any time. This amendment, as adopted, in reality means nothing, and has no more effect than though it was not in the bill. Still it was offensive to Southern men, who fear it may be made the basis, by the Free-State men, for some future support of their right to override the provision of the Kansas Constitution, which implies that that instrument shall not be amended until after the year 1864. Its insertion would have been seriously resisted by Southern men, were it not considered a sort of desperate remedy to save the bill from certain destruction. I much mistake if this remedy does not yet prove itself worse than the disease. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, could not quite smother his wrath over it to-day; and in the other House, where the men to be controled and whipped in are so much more numerous, the task will be found very serious.

The Senator from Georgia aforesaid did not refrain from the denunciation of JOHN CALHOUN, which most of his Southern colleagues share. He denounced, in vehement terms, his course in declaring a Free-State Legislature, elected in Kansas, and came near letting a dangerous cat out of the bag, by stating incidentally (and accidentally, too, I should judge) that CALHOUN's recent manifesto was the result of the bad advice of Southern men. CALHOUN evidently has some scheme of trickery in hand, which the "Southern men" aforesaid believe will be successful, but which Mr. IVERSON fears will be a more dangerous weapon at the breach than at the muzzle. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, asked him quietly if he understood him aright, and whether he meant to say that *Southern* men had advised CALHOUN to his recent course? IVERSON saw at once that he had been imprudent, and accordingly he covered his own retreat by denying the right of Mr. WADE to catechise him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his speech of last evening, undoubtedly exposed the scheme of trickery which IVERSON refused to unmask; and it is of a piece with the entire history of the swindle of which it is one of the latest phases. Mr. DOUGLAS showed conclusively that Mr. CALHOUN, being absent from the Territory, had no more right to decide upon the returns of election or issue certificates thereupon than had any Senator in Congress, because the Kansas Convention had provided that this duty, in the absence of the President of that body, should be performed by the President *pro tem.*, or in the absence of the latter, by "the Committee of Seven." The trick is perfectly transparent. CALHOUN *has not issued certificates* to the Free-State Legislature, but only declared that he *will* do so. This it was quite safe for Southern men to advise him to do—now that a vote or two is of so much importance in the House—for, having no power whatever in the premises, his act would have no validity whatever had he even *issued* the certificates instead of having merely promised to do so. Is it possible that any Northern Representative can be deceived by such transparent charlatanry? or can hope to satisfy his constituents of his common sense or integrity if he swallows the bait thus set for him?

There is nothing new to be said about the question in the other House. The bill will probably be taken up there at once, upon a motion to refer to the Select Committee, with instructions compelling an investigation to ascertain beyond all doubt whether there is a shadow of reason for supposing the Lecompton Constitution to be either technically or in fact an embodiment of the will of the people of Kansas. This will be a test vote,—and if the Douglas Democrats are true to their colors the motion for a reference will be successful. There is no longer any disposition in the House to delay the final action upon the bill,—and if the reference is ordered and the Committee enlarged in such way as to give the friends of investigation its control, a report will be made promptly as possible, with a view to disposing of the question in order that other business may be reached.

The dispatches just received by the War Department from Utah, and which were said to be suppressed, contain nothing, I am assured, of any public interest, and especially no intelligence of an unpleasant character. The following extract from a private letter, dated Camp Scott, Feb. 1, contains the very latest intelligence from that quarter:

"The mail that left Independence on the 1st of November has just come in, bringing our letters to the 23d October; this delay in our mails is inexcusable. There is no reason why it should not reach here in twenty days instead of three months as at present, and when it does come we have the consolation of knowing that much of the matter has been left on the road to be forwarded at a more convenient season.

In the camp and in our village the usual tranquillity prevails. The soldiers have built a theatre, and will open with a concert on Saturday, and they intend to have dramatic representations once a week. We have not heard from Salt Lake City since my last. The fine arts are flourishing with us. Daguerreotypes, photographs, ambrotypes, &c., are taken in first-rate style, and our friends at home will soon have the satisfaction of seeing us illustrated in our camp costume, with views of our camp fixings.

The Mormons in the early part of the last month were prowling about our camp quite often. On one occasion the picket guard fired upon a party of them, and it is supposed killed one of their number. The Colonel immediately sent scouting parties in all directions and the Mormons have since disappeared.

In the evening of Jan. 30, STOWELL, who was under indictment for treason, with another prisoner, escaped. They got permission to go out in charge of a sentinel, both of them being fettered; as soon as they reached the bushes they ran, and, in the darkness, succeeded in concealing themselves; the sentinel fired upon them without effect, and neither of them have yet been found. It is suspected that there is much treachery in camp, and means are being taken to ferret out the spies.

The health of the camp continues excellent, and we are impatient for the coming Spring, that we may commence our forward movements."

Among the speeches made in the House yesterday was one by Mr. BURNS, of Connecticut, who seems to have labored with eminent success, to see how completely he could misrepresent the sentiments of his constituency, and how far down he could dive into the grave of political oblivion. Strange is the infatuation which leads a man so to outrage the unmistakable sentiments of his district, in subservience to another man, who for four brief years dates his letters from the White House! S.

Senate Vote on the Passage of the Lecompton Bill.

The following is a classification of the vote in the Senate on Tuesday, on the passage of the Lecompton bill:

YEAS—33.

Northern Democrats.

Allen, R. I.,	Gwin, Cal.,
Bigler, Penn.,	Jones, Iowa,
Bright, Ind.,	Thomson, N. J.,
Fitch, Ind.,	Wright, N. J.

Southern Democrats.

Bayard, Del.,	Iverson, Geo.,
Biggs, N. C.,	Mason, Va.,
Benjamin, La.,	Mallory, Fla.,
Brown, Miss.,	Pearce, Md.,
Clay, Ala.,	Polk, Mo.,
Evans, S. C.,	Sebastian, Ark.,
Fitzpatrick, Ala.,	Slidell, La.,
Green, Mo.,	Thompson, Ky.,
Hammond, S. C.,	Toombs, Geo.,
Henderson, Tex.,	Yulee, Fla.,
Hunter, Va.,	Johnson, Ark.,
Johnson, Tenn.	

Southern Americans.

Kennedy, Md.,	Houston, Tex.

NAYS—25.

Northern Republicans.

Chandler, Mich.,	Hale, N. H.,
Clark, N. H.,	Hamlin, Me.,
Collamer, Vt.,	Harlan, Iowa,
Dixon, Conn.,	King, N. Y.,
Doolittle, Wis.,	Seward, N. Y.,
Durkee, Wis.,	Simmons, R. I.,
Foster, Conn.,	Sumner, Mass.,
Foot, Vt.,	Trumbull, Ill.,
Fessenden, Me.,	Wade, Ohio,
Wilson, Mass.	

Northern Democrats.

Broderick, Cal.,	Pugh, Ohio,
Douglas, Ill.,	Stuart, Mich.

Southern Americans.

Bell, Tenn.,	Crittenden, Ky.

ABSENT.

Bates, Del.,	Reid, N. C.

PAIRED OFF.

Davis, (Dem.,) Miss.,	Cameron, (Rep.) Pa.

The Senate Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton Bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate on Tuesday:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, Sept. 4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is Republican, and the said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of such tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said land to the *bona fide* purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intermeddle or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be Republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney, and Marshal of the United States for the said District of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the District of Iowa.

Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, March 24.

An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the City Hall to-night. G. F. GILMORE, the late editor of the *Post*, presided, assisted by forty-four Vice-Presidents and fourteen Secretaries. Wm. A. STOKES made a bold and eloquent speech, asserting that the Lecompton fraud, if forced upon the people of Kansas would cause the Revolution to be acted over again to establish the right of self-government. Resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular rights were passed by acclamation. JOHN W. FORNEY addressed the meeting at length, and with great ability on Kansas affairs. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Democracy in this city.

New-Arrival of the Niagara.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, March 24—9 P. M.

The line is interrupted between this place and St. John, with no probability of being in order to-night. At the latest moment of communication with Halifax this evening there were, however, no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now fully due, with a week's later news from Europe.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Tolling Railroads—Interest on Money due to Contractors—Harbor Masters—Insane Convict Asylum—Executive Session—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

The House was engaged all the session in the third reading of bills. Nothing was read of especial interest to the vicinity of New-York.

TOLLING RAILROADS.

Is to be the special order in the House this evening, on the bill reported by the Canal Committee. The bill to be considered is the mildest form of tolling, as it imposes only one-half the tolls paid on the Canals, and it exempts from the payment of any tolls a large class of articles that are of a perishable nature.

IN THE SENATE,

Last evening there was a bill under consideration in Committee of the Whole to direct the Auditor of the Canal Department to compute and allow interest on all sums due by the State to contractors on the public works, in cases where the State Treasurer is not in funds to pay such claims on presentation. Senator SPINOLA was the principal opponent of the bill, and his opposition proved so effectual as to retard its progress for the entire evening session. It was refreshing to feel that there was one Senator around the circle who had the nerve to take high moral ground on a question of such importance, and the decision of which was to involve the expenditure or retention of about $500,000. To be sure, the force of his opposition may have been slightly impaired by the suggestion that the Senator had not been seen by the parties in interest, and of course was acting only from a one-sided view of the bill. If such was the case, I can only say it was no fault of Senator SPINOLA. I can readily justify myself in assuring the people that if he has not an "inside view" of the bill, it arises from no lack of effort on his part. He certainly has manifested the strongest desire to be "let in" to all the whys and wherefores of the proposed enactment.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE

Came up incidentally in the Senate this morning through the presentation of a remonstrance against such removal, signed by CHARLES H. MARSHALL, STOFFORD, TILLSTON & Co., and a score or so of other equally disinterested individuals. A number of the signatures are made thus: X; which is rather a novel method of signing to prevail among the mercantile community. Glancing at the remonstrance, I should say that the bulk of the remonstrants are one-third shipping merchants, and two-thirds stevedores and emigrant runners. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

HARBOR MASTERS.

Some days ago Senator SPINOLA introduced a bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters, and to limit the amount of salary and stealings which each should receive. The bill went to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This morning it comes back to the Senate from the Committee with some amendments, and as amended the Committee recommend its passage. The amendments consist in striking out the original bill, and inserting two sections, declaring in the first place that it shall not be lawful for any Harbor Master to employ a deputy, and in the second place making it a misdemeanor for any Harbor Master to charge or receive any other than the fees established by law, or to take or receive any goods or other valuable thing or present, directly or indirectly. In addition to being declared guilty of a misdemeanor, the incumbent loses his office. There is not much likelihood that this bill will pass. It is too late in the session to get anything through which is intended to benefit the people at the expense of a few office-holders. But if, by any happy chance, it should get through, it would make a shaking-up among your Harbor Masters, no one of whom would not have rendered himself liable to the penalties involved in the provisions of the bill. It is said, and I think truly, that one Harbor Master has not been on his district since his appointment—that his duties are entirely performed by deputy, and that the deputy does the duty for the outside stealings, giving to his principal all the legal fees which are collected. And it is further said that the deputy makes a "mighty good thing of it."

THE INSANE CONVICT ASYLUM

Being nearly completed, there is shortly to be an opening there for another batch of hungry aspirants for office. A bill was introduced this morning to designate the duties, define the powers, and fix the salaries of a dozen or so of officials that are to be attached to the new Asylum.

TOLLING RAILROADS

Was a prominent feature in the Senate proceedings of this morning. Senator MASTERS, from the minority of the Canal Committee, reported at length against the project of reimposing the tolls upon freight carried over Railroads. The report was at great length, and embodied all the glittering generalities which give to that side of the proposition a plausible appearance of right.

PAROCHIAL AND PARSONAGE FUND.

A bill was introduced this morning in the Senate, to charter a Society, to be entitled, "Trustees of the Parochial and Parsonage Fund." The design of the enactment appears to be the organization of a Board of Trustees, who shall have charge and custody of funds, left by bequest or otherwise, for the maintenance and support of weak parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the rural districts. The names of the Trustees in the bill, are JOHN A. DIX, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, LUTHER BRADISH.

DEEP WATER.

The Senate, on motion of Senator STOW, passed a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report the earliest day at which six feet of water can be secured in the Erie Canal, and what legislation is necessary for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, GOSSIP, ETC.

In Executive Session, this morning, the Governor nominated VIRAS W. SMITH for confirmation as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. The fight over this office has been protracted, and as severe as it has been protracted.

It is understood now that the Court of Appeals will not pass upon the constitutionality of the law to reorganize the Port Warden's office in the City of New-York until the May Term. Under these circumstances the Governor transmitted to the Senate the names of ALONZO H. GALE, S. ARPHNUS SMITH, and Mr. BRAMHALL, for confirmation. Mr. GALE is a new appointment. He is an old and reliable Republican—has worked faithfully for the advancement of the Republican Party, and I am glad he has this partial reward for efficient and devoted service. He should have been remembered last year. But "better late than never." Messrs. GALE and SMITH were confirmed at once, and their names transmitted, the rule of the Senate requiring the consideration of nominees to be laid over one week, being suspended for the purpose. Mr. BRAMHALL, living in another district, had a different reference from his associates, and as his name was not reported, of course his confirmation is postponed.

Several Loan Commissioners were confirmed to-day; so I judge the Senate has abandoned the crotchet that Loan Commissioners were county officers, and as such could not be appointed by the Governor and Senate. LEO.

Rumored Resignation—Decision of the Court of Appeals—Appointments Confirmed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

It is rumored that the President of one of the leading Railroads in the State is about to resign that position or his seat in Congress.

The Court of Appeals decide in the suit growing out of the HARPERS' fire, that when an Insurance Company insures on a workshop they take the risk of all the articles ordinarily and necessarily used in the trade carried on, and that the fact of camphene being on the premises does not violate the insurance because it was necessarily used in the business.

While the Senate was in executive session to-day the name of VIVUS W. SMITH was sent in by the Governor for Superintendent of the Salt Works, and the nomination was confirmed at once. The name of CHARLES H. BRAMHALL, of New-York, was sent in for Port Warden, but the nomination was referred. A. H. GALE, of Brooklyn, also nominated for Port Warden, was confirmed. The nominations of the Loan Commissioners were confirmed in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the nominations by the Governor are unconstitutional.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, of Underwriters and Merchants of the City of New-York, against the removal of Quarantine.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ALLEN, adverse to any change in the Hell Gate Pilot law. Agreed to. Also, to complete the incorporation of the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, to organize a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts.

By Mr. MATHER, presentation of the minority report, against the tolling of railroads. Also, for the Erie Canal enlargement.

By Mr. LAIMBEER, a complete bill to incorporate the American School of Mines. Also, a complete bill relative to the appointment of Police Justices' clerks in the City of New-York. Also, a complete bill relative to the acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

By Mr. HALSTED, averse to amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

By Mr. ALLEN, favorably, bill with amendments, relative to the Harbor-Masters in the port of New-York.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, a complete bill to incorporate Ravenswood Lyceum.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of association for the improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Company of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the law relative to the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the City of New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the law relative to the partition of lands.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to constables in the City of New-York. Also, to repeal the law creating Commissioners of Record in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To improve the efficiency of the Militia in this State.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Wednesday, March 24.

The Governor transmitted to the House the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, showing the prosperous condition of that institution; also, the first annual report of the New-York Agricultural College. It states that a farm of 700 acres has been purchased at Ovid, and that during the present year the building will be ready for the commencement of business. There are $30,000 of State appropriation yet unpaid.

The correspondence between the Governor and Commander HARTSTEIN in relation to the gold medal presented to him by the State, was also submitted.

BILLS PASSED.

Bill to amend the act providing for the formation of religous societies.

Bill in relation to the Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

Bill to incorporate the Southold Savings Bank.

Bill to incorporate the Great South Bay Steam Navigation Co. Lost on the motion to reconsider. Carried, and bill recommitted.

EVENING SESSION.

Private claims were considered.

The bill providing regulations for the port of New-York was debated, and progress reported in a way significant of the final defeat of the bill.

The State Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, sent in an estimate of the cost of the completion of the Canal, which is as follows:

Erie Enlargement	$3,491,731 25
Oswego Enlargement	714,827 75
Cayuga and Seneca Enlargement	334,226 44
Black River Canal	183,772 50
Genesee Valley Canal	95,350 20
Champlain Canal Locks Enlargement	216,549 00
Total	$4,955,777 14

In this the amount necessary to complete the Genesee Valley Canal from Oleon to Mill Grove Pond, $88,333 70, is not included.

Mr. DURYEA moved to take from the table the bill creating a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. DURYEA opposed the motion and it was lost.

Mr. OSCOOD, from the Committee to investigate the rumors of bribery in regard to the Brooklyn Assessment bill, reported that the charges were made on information only, and that as the Committee see no reasonable ground to suspect that any money has been used to secure the passage of the bill, they ask to be discharged.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum Bill.

The Lockport Hydraulic Company Bill.

A large number of bills of private interest.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground was lost, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., introduced a bill to amend the New-York Charter, which makes the Mayor elected for two years, and prevents the increase of any salary of any City officer during his term of office.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Mr. MOORE's bill obliges the ferries to run a boat each way once every hour from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M., and once each every two hours during the other time; limits fare to six cents for adults, three cents for children under 12 years, twelve cents for every onet horse vehicle, and eighteen cents for others; obliges the companies to build good houses at each terminus, and imposes $50 penalty for every violation of the law, one half to go to the informer.

Presentation of the Hartstein Medal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1858.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to present to you, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, the Gold Medal struck in your honor, in obedience to the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State at its last session. A copy of this resolution I also herewith transmit to you, concurring fully in the sentiments expressed in it, and believing, moreover, that marks of public favor are always well bestowed, when earned by the intelligent and intrepid performance of a perilous public duty. It affords me very sincere gratification to be the organ of the People of the State on this occasion. It was, indeed, a very appropriate renewal in your favor of a recent and similar token of their high estimate of the services rendered to his country by the adventurous and lamented Dr. KANE, in search of whom, after a long absence, you generously volunteered to lead a band of devoted mariners among the ice and snows of the North.

The service to which you belong has ever enjoyed the confidence of the American people—a confidence justly earned and honorably maintained at all times, whether in the defence of their country, in aiding and protecting its commercial marine, in the discovery of new and distant regions, or in the attempt to succor those adventurous men who, having boldly gone forth in the cause of science and humanity, were in danger of perishing, ice-bound, in the frozen North. This service, thus honorably known among us, derives new lustre from your exploits and those of your comrades, which the medal is designed to commemorate.

I am directed, also, by the joint resolution, to send a copy of it to each of the officers and men of your late command; and would, therefore, ask the favor of you so far to aid me in performing that duty as to cause copies to be transmitted to the parties in accordance with the resolutions.

With great respect, I remain, your obd't serv't,

JOHN A. KING.

To Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, U. S. Navy.

REPLY.

BRUNSWICK, S. C., Monday, March 1, 1858.

To his Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 15th ult., accompanied with the Gold Medal presented to me by the State of New-York.

This beautiful testimonial of the valued appreciation of my Arctic services, by so large and enlightened a body of American citizens, is so significant and flattering that to say that it shall ever be cherished by me and by mine, would but feebly express my feelings of gratitude. This token is much enhanced in value as the first public recognition of our successful efforts to rescue KANE's party, the difficulties and dangers of which are known to none save those who participated, and which were but additional incitements to urge us on in that noble cause. That I was chosen and successful, superior of this set of investigators, although more by chance than the merits of some [illegible], and my yearning and desire to overcome any [illegible] whom you have so generously remembered in the preserving of their country's approbation under all circumstances of trial.

For the happy and unostentatious manner in which you have tendered me this invaluable testimonial, I beg that you will receive my undeserved thanks, and that you will convey to the Representatives of your State, my earnest and enduring obligations for the exalted and enviable position to which they have elevated me by their generous and noble expression of feeling. I shall cheerfully comply with your wishes in forwarding copies of the resolutions to the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition under my command. Respectfully, your obedient

H. J. HARTSTEIN,
Commander United States Navy.

The Utah Expedition.

LATER FROM CAMP SCOTT—MAGRAW'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION THREATENED BY THE INDIANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Utah correspondent of the *Leader*, writing under date of Jan. 31, says that Mr. MEEKER and Gen. GEO, who started for the Flathead country on the 26th of December, had returned. They reached the encampment of Capt. MAGRAW's command on the Popeagie branch of Wind River, where their march was arrested by deep snow. The wagon road expedition were all well, and the animals were thriving finely, but the Crow Indians had come down and threatened to run off their stock, and made considerable movements generally. In view of these facts, Col. JOHNSTON had dispatched a party of thirty teamsters to convey the expedition to Camp Scott. The October mail from the States arrived at the Camp on the 16th January, and that of November on the 20th. All was well at the Camp, and no movement of a military character is reported.

Important from Western.

GAMBARA'S REBELLION SUCCESSFUL—RELEASING OF PRISONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24.

A letter by the overland mail via El Paso and San Antonio to Lieutenant MAURY, dated Arizona, Feb. 7, states that Gen. GAMBARA, the leader of the rebellion at Sonora, has been entirely successful, having defeated the Government troops in several battles. At the last accounts GAMBARA had surrounded PESQUEIRA, the Governor, so as to cut off all hopes of escape. GAMBARA had also ordered all the prisoners to be massacred, and proclaimed that he would hang PESQUEIRA, if taken.

Other letters say that the Fort Yuma and El Paso Wagon Road was progressing finely.

The people of Rio Grande were much interested in the success of the Arizona bill to admit them as a Territory.

The Indians were troublesome in the Mesilla Valley, and a general attack was feared. Nine Indians had been killed.

News from New-Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF CAPT. MARCY—LIEUT. BEALE'S ROUTE FOR A RAILROAD TO CALIFORNIA, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 24.

The Santa Fé Mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst. Capt. MARCY was to leave Fort Union for Utah on the 25th inst., with a thousand head of mules.

Lieut. BEALE came passenger from Santa Fé. He left Los Angeles, California, Jan. 10, with twenty-two men and mules, having sent the camels back from the Colorado River. He adhered strictly to the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, which he pronounces to be the best natural route for a railroad in the world.

He shortened WHIPPLE's route five hundred miles; used no tents all the way from Los Angeles, slept comfortably every night, and found not over three inches of snow at any point. While on the route, he discovered no relics of ancient civilization, but met a tribe of Indians, hitherto unknown. He says that white men could travel the route in parties of five, as safely as twenty.

News from Kansas.

GENERAL LANE'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR DENVER'S PROCLAMATION.

ST. LOUIS, W

THE ARMY.

Regular Life—Carlisle Barracks and their History—The Cavalry School of Practice—Excellence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENN., }
MONDAY, March 22, 1858. }

Like is a garrison town like Carlisle shows some amusing contrast! Carlisle itself is the neatest, quiet town in the second town in age in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia only outranking it. It is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, the centre of Cumberland County, and digests day the advantages of a county seat. All day it is solemn and orderly. When the evening shadows fall, it takes another character. Gray uniforms fill the rectangular streets; men in the gray uniforms thronged the public houses in squads; untold quantities of spirituous components are imbibed by the aforesaid men; and the natural consequence of free imbibition on occasional accession to the population of the disreputable aristocratic place of confinement on the hills overlooking town, which looks like anything but a prison—like a jail. Not that the officers or authorities of the garrison are liable to this reproach—the raw recruits sent to this station are the sinners, and when they do sin, they sin terribly. The military element is more noticeable in a retired, out-of-the-way place like this, than it could ever be in New-York, Brooklyn or Philadelphia, because the cities swallow up individuality, and reduce them to a dead level, while a little town, hidden away in the heart of a great State draws out peculiar features of its life in strong relief.

Carlisle Barracks were originally built by the Hessian regiment at the Battle of Trenton. Those interesting gentlemen having become prisoners of war, and not being remarkably ornamental, were made useful. Laying by the musket and bayonet, they were affectionately invited to "take up the shovel" and the mortar, and by dint of diligent endeavor contrived to put up a respectable pile of brick and mortar ere peace came and they returned to home and firesides. The houses they built have been replaced by better structures, and only the memory of their work remains. The present quarters cover an area of seven hill acres, spreading from the summit of a knoll down the slope on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view of the richest part of the Cumberland Valley for miles each way. A drive of a mile from the centre of Carlisle brings us up to the sentry-box at the entrance of the Barrack grounds. The quarters of the Commandant stand near the entrance. Their present occupant, Lieut.-Col. CARRINGTON, of the Mounted Rifles, is a son of Senator CARRINGTON of Kentucky, and an excellent gentleman as well as a capable officer. I believe he is the youngest Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. A commandant of a Cavalry post has difficulties of no common order to encounter. It is a task infinitely difficult to train raw recruits to the duties of the Infantry service; but when the new-comer is required to back a horse and put the animal through his paces, the case is different,—especially, as is often the case, if he has never had horse-flesh experience, and is called to perform labors in regard to which he had no previous acquaintance in the city or the town where the recruiting officer picked him up. It is to be understood, as a general rule, that the recruits for the Army are men of low education and gross tastes, tempted by the offer of the Government bounty to enlist in the service, and, when enlisted, coming fresh from the ranks of the Army from scenes of dissipation and vicious association. There are exceptions to this rule, as there are to all other rules; for occasionally a man of superior education and fine manners is found in the ranks. Such specimens are rare, and are the more highly prized from their rarity. When they stay into Barrack life, it is usually found that previous misfortune or disappointed hopes have driven them from the ordinary channels of pursuit, and that they have fallen into the dull routine of the life of an Army private in despair. The associations they are compelled to form are often distasteful to this class of men, and they gladly seize the first opportunity which active service may afford them to break away from repulsive companionship, and, by distinguishing themselves for acts of gallantry, rise to higher rank and enlarged privileges. In all cases, whether in or out of service, these men are orderly, obedient to rules, and are looked upon as valuable members of a corps.

This being chiefly a School of Cavalry practice, Carlisle has peculiar and interesting features. The scenes witnessed at the drill-hour are sometimes very comical.—PETER JONES, who came from the "farms" of New-York yesterday, is desired to-day to take his place on horseback and "fall in." He at once falls off. The sergeant picks him up and carefully replaces him, but PETER still has a hard time of it. He don't admire horses, and tumbles headlong—escaping always without broken bones, but much shattered in spirit. Some days go by before he can keep his saddle, and all manner of mishaps befall him. Gen. S. tells me a story of an old Frenchman who enlisted some years ago in a cavalry regiment, and was put through the paces in the barrack-yard. This pure old fellow persisted in tumbling off, time after time. First he hung by one foot, then by a hand, then seized the mane, and as he made the final plunge, threw a pitiful glance at the drill-officer, exclaiming, "Ah! Monsieur—*no bal-ance—no bal-ance!*" All the recruits give the officers a world of trouble. Yet they are well drilled, in spite of heart-breaking obstacles, and there are no finer Cavalry regiments than those of our Army when they are brought into active duty in the field.

The officers' quarters in these barracks occupy the site of the old Hessian structure. They consist of a long range of two-story houses, divided into roomy apartments. Each officer provides his own furniture. A bedstead, a carpet, a table, some chairs and a lounge constitute the entire accommodation. Spacious fireplaces crackle with huge wood-fires. The mantel is covered with pipes,—Indian, meerschaum and clay. The daguerreotyped image of the epaulette gentleman's sweetheart is tucked away behind some little ornament, flanked by a few pounds of excellent tobacco. Sundry demijohns of potables, *peeping from covered recesses, explain the presence* of an array of glasses on the table; and upon a writing-desk *repose the belt, sabre and chapeau.* The mess-table is spread thrice daily in a room in the sutler's quarters *over the way*, and is presided over by a soldier's wife or widow, who does the honors. It is a jolly life—a sort of exemplification of the scenes so vividly portrayed in *Charles O'Malley* and *Harry Lorrequer*. A dragoon officer delights in a fine horse, in furnished equipments, in good liquor, and good fellowship. He drives care to the dogs and marks time only by the trumpet-call which calls him to duty. From the Commandant down, all the officers at this post are Southern men—frank and free as becomes the sons of planters. They lack the stiff conventionalism that marks the Northern blood, and make acquaintance of a man they like with a degree of rapidity quite startling. Looking upon the Army as their future sphere of action, they especially adore the Cavalry service, and from the force of habit and association, fall into an air of careless ease and unfailing good-humor.

A Texan notability, Captain EAGLE, one of the "Rangers" who did active duty in Mexico during the war of 1846-7, has been stationed here for some months, but is now detailed for recruiting service in Buffalo. He is the poet of the garrison. Being a Southern man, he don't like Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and has entertained "the mess" this week by an off-hand pasquinade on that excellent gentleman—whom he addresses as

"Sledge-hammer BRECKINRIDGE,
Thou Southern-rights impeacher!"

HENRY WARD!"

and what is more rollicking and full of the spirit of dragoon life than this extract from another bit of army poetry:

"The truest is the blade that bends,
However the rust may dim its shine;
And half the lustre Glory lends,
Is gathered from the purple wine!"

There is an infinity of anecdote attached to garrison service. The other day, a strapping recruit, who had been set to the pleasant task of whitewashing the palings of the yard, took umbrage at the fancied indignity, and after unavailing remonstrance with the sergeant, shouldered his brush and made a "bee-line" for the Colonel's quarters. The Colonel met him at the door, and inquired his business:

"Are ye the man they call the Colonel?" asked PAT.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Then, sure, can ye tell me what this manes at all? Didn't I 'list for a soldier—and divil a musket have I shouldered this ten days, except a whitewash-brush!—Is it right, yer Honor?"

The questioner was sent back with a flea in his ear.

A recruit came in not long ago, whose principal amusement for the first fortnight after his arrival was in knocking down every man he met. The Colonel sent for him.

"Look this way! Don't do! You are quarrelling with every man in the garrison, and knocking down everybody you see. You must stop such conduct, or I shall punish you!"

"And sure," replies John, "didn't I 'list for a fighting man?"

John was incorrigible.

These were before Col. CARRINGTON's time. That officer has his own troubles, I have no doubt.

Col. SUMNER, formerly Commandant here, has been received with every manifestation of cordial regard. The difficulty between him and Gen. HARNEY, which called together a Court-Martial at the post, excited much comment among the citizens, and the old feeling of friendship towards the Colonel has been revived in full force. The result of the inquiry you have already received. M.

Railroad Annoyances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless often, when travelling on our railway cars, remarked the ridiculous notion that prevails amongst most passengers as to their right of opening windows, when seated near them. To me it is incomprehensible upon what principle of justice or common sense, one individual claims for himself the right of annoying perhaps a dozen of other individuals by letting in a rush of cold air, often from the very quarter of the wind. Let him take the full benefit of that to which he is entitled: the view of the scenery he passes, and the stronger light by which to read his newspaper; but let him leave the window closed, unless he keep the cold air to himself, or unless he obtain the *consent of every one whom it affects.*

Has he ever considered that his selfishness may cause serious injury? That the air that rushes in will be more felt by those behind him than by himself; that the coughing gentleman on the next seat, or the delicate lady on the other, or the infant on its mother's lap, may be ruined in health from the unexpected exposure? If he do not feel, does he not see that there is already a window open on the opposite side, and that he is creating a cross-draught? But no, he is either culpably thoughtless, or he cares only for his little gratification, let the consequences to others be what they may. Invariably when a youngster squats down on an empty seat up goes the window, that Bob may pop out his head and take a full view of everything, and not more considerate are our lady travelers, who seem to be still less particular about a piercing wind than the so-called harder sex.

To dare request a lady, if ever so politely, to close a window, would be so contrary to etiquette and to our proverbial gallantry, that it is not to be thought of; and as to asking it of a man, nine times out of ten your request will be met with a refusal, if not resented as a preposterous infringement of his rights. The conductor, should you have recourse to him, will take the same view of the question, unless it be some little boy you complain of, with whom he can do as he pleases.

The first-class rail way carriages in England have, like ordinary carriages, but two windows, of which one is generally left open, and according to the regulations in Belgium, the windows of the railway cars on the side where the wind comes, must be closed, while those opposite may be opened.

Nobody likes to inhale foul air, and sufficient ventilation of the cars is indispensable, but if it cannot be produced without the necessity of opening the windows at all, let the company introduce regulations so as to place the windows under the control of the conductors, and let passengers not be permitted to act as they please, suiting their own convenience, regardless of the convenience and comfort of others. If you consider it worth while inserting these lines in your valuable paper, you are welcome to them from ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

The Loring Removal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., some strictures on your remarks in relation to the removal of Judge LORING by the Governor of this State, the writer of which appears either to be unacquainted with the facts in the case, or, knowing them, endeavors to gloss them over with a miserable excuse, in order to blind the public with a seemingly fair statement of this unprecedented outrage on the rights of the judiciary.

It has been evident to every close observer of the movements of the Banks Party in this State, since the commencement of the gubernatorial campaign of last Fall, that this petty malice against a single individual, opposed to them in political views, has been the question which the ultra Abolitionists, connected with the most rabid Union-haters and Constitution-burners, have selected in order to test the loyalty of Governor BANKS. In the Legislature, the petition for the removal of the Judge contained no reasons for the act; and many of the most able and distinguished Republicans in both branches opposed it on that ground, as also on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law which the Governor thought applicable to the case. In the house, where the Republican members number two hundred, one-half opposed the measure, and the vote in the Senate was nearly in the same proportion. Yet, as the Governor was bound by promise to remove the Judge, in order the more fully to insure his election, he has fulfilled that promise, in utter disregard of all right and justice.

The fact which makes this removal still more unpopular with a large class of the people of this State is, that the Governor, in his Message, after expressing his belief in the policy of the Personal Liberty bill, regarding the incompatibility of State and National offices being represented in one person, goes on to recommend that the Legislature take into consideration the expediency of striking out some clauses in that instrument, in which officers of the militia, attorneys and others, are forbidden to exercise their functions to assist in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, under a penalty of forfeiting their commissions or being driven from practicing at the bar.

It is evident that the Governor has overlooked the consequences of this act, and the unpopularity it will be likely to gain for him in the minds of all conservative and liberal men; and it appears to be a decision, not of justice and well-meaning motive, but an illiberal *desire to pander to party spite and malice.*

SUFFOLK.

Duties and Qualifications of Accountants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Accountant," who assumes that I propose to detail "two or more clerks to do the work now done by one," I will only say that I propose no such thing. Neither do I claim superior wisdom. I understand my business, and if "Accountant" understands his, I can demonstrate to him, if necessary, all I have asserted. There are accountants in this City who are able, doubtless, to arrange the details of bank book-keeping with manifest improvement on the present system; some of them, perhaps, better paid in private stations than such services are *usually* requited in Banks.

Those sage Presidents and Cashiers who, upon the proposal of any innovation on the old and cumbrous mode of keeping accounts, shake their wise and *mysterious* heads, are the Eldons of "Accountant's" imagination. They insist that these things were always done so, and cannot be done otherwise, until some grand defalcation like the one under consideration startles them out of their belief in the infallibility of existing arrangements, and *may* set them thinking if there be not young heads who have learned something by watching the wisdom oozing out of older ones. It is well known that the books of one of our oldest banks were kept by single entry, until quite recently a revolution was made and a little Young America infused into the institution with manifest advantage.

Instead of *mystery* I propose light. If there were a little less mystery about the internal management of banks, and a little more light thrown on the transactions of all parties connected with them, it is quite evident the public would be gainers. Accountantship should be as much a profession as law, and an inefficient or inexperienced book-keeper should be as little trusted with the accounts of a financial institution as an inefficient or inexperienced lawyer with the management of a case.

In making these remarks, I do not desire any invidious personal application. I am entirely unacquainted with all the parties connected with the Union Bank, and draw my conclusions from published facts.

A GENERAL BOOK-KEEPER.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1858.

Book-keepers and Employers—The Story in a Nutshell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIDNEY SMITH said it required a surgical operation to get a joke into some people's heads. How many financial operations will be necessary to enable the truism to penetrate the *cabezas* of the officers and Directors of our Banking Institutions *that the best and only security worth having is to make it for the interest of a man to be honest?* The first step in dishonesty is to relieve real necessities—everybody knows what follows. If the business of the institution that needs a book-keeper will not afford a living salary, and a little something more for a "rainy day?" it must notify "Jay up" and make room for one whose Directors have sufficient ability to construe it liberally, generously and profitably. Many of the book-keepers in this City move in the same circles as our merchants, Presidents, and Cashiers of banks. Now it is a fixed fact, that a man with a wife and one or two children, and education enough to be a good book-keeper, cannot, with economy, live respectably in New-York (leaving the indulgence of small luxuries entirely out of the question) upon a less *sum than two thousand dollars* per annum. I have figured it many times. Yet, with a perfect knowledge of this fact, some of our merchants and bank officers whose household expenses are from three to ten thousand dollars a year, expect book-keepers to live on ten, twelve, or fifteen hundred. It can't be *did*—somebody must suffer.

Respectfully yours,
A BOOK-KEEPER'S WIFE.

The Hoboken Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the fifth or sixth time in as many months, one of the bridges of this Ferry has fallen. The last occurrence of this kind was on Monday afternoon—cause, the breaking of the suspension-chain. By some strange good fortune, no lives were lost; but *that* was not the fault of the Ferry Company, which, having a monopoly of the business, refuses to place boats under the different bridges.

This Company has certainly furnished ladders and hooks, to fish their patrons *out* of the slip, after their bridges have dumped them *into* it—but we contend that, much as we may like a cold bath, we would much prefer taking it at our own volition, and not at the caprice of defective chains or economical corporations. The agent of the Company may be very fond of aquatic amusements, but the majority of passengers object to having a swimming lesson in their best clothes.

Economy may do very well so far as running a boat on three and one-half tons of coal *per diem* is concerned: negligence may be excused when, on a rainy day, one has a small waterfall running down the back of his neck, caused by the leaking of the roof of the cabin; but, Mr. Editor, do please tell the *magnates* of the Hoboken Ferry Company that economy and negligence *won't do* when the safety of ourselves and families is endangered. Tell them we *must have those boats*, and if you succeed in getting them for us, you'll have the everlasting gratitude of all the

FERRY PATRONS.

Lotteries and Letters.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this day's issue, under the caption "Lotteries and Letters," in palpable allusion to the opening by the Mayor and his officers, on a recent occasion, of letters superscribed "G. W. Huntington & Co.," you remark: "They took out of the Post, and without any particular process of law, opened private letters, sealed and stamped, and addressed to *individuals* merely suspected of certain offences." In reply, it may serve as some sort of excuse for the course taken by the Mayor to state the fact that, strictly speaking, etymologically and legally, too, for every purpose of the Mayor's defence, no such persons as "G. W. Huntington & Co." (engaged in the lottery business) existed. This was only an assumed name, as is known by many, and it is to be presumed that his Honor the Mayor knew the fact and was well advised legally before he took the step you disapprove. The fault, if there is any, lies in the law, and is not chargeable to the Mayor.

But upon this topic of lotteries, let me ask why the parties who conducted the "G. W. Huntington & Co." swindle, and who are well-known at the Mayor's Office, are not brought to justice? Be assured that notwithstanding the sentiments of your article of to-day, *we have more to fear from the Mayor's laxity* and good nature than from his severity.

Respectfully yours, E. C. A.

A Hint on Dress to the Police.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to suggest to the Commissioners of Police that they allow the number on the Policeman's cap to be abolished, as it is very evident the time consumed by them in endeavoring to conceal it must interfere seriously with their duties; also, that the entire force be directed to put on their uniform coats either the gilt buttons or the black velvet button which has lately been adopted by a portion of them, as uniformity of dress is unquestionably in much better taste for this class of the public servants.

DISCIPLINE.

Destructive Fire at Pittsburg—Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry Burned.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 19th.

The immense cannon foundry known as the Fort Pitt Works was destroyed on *Thursday morning.* The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, and the whole extensive square occupied by these celebrated works was laid in ruins in a few hours. These works have *enjoyed a just celebrity for a long time, from the* great superiority of their manufactures. The quality of metal from which their guns were made, exhibited just as nearly as possible, it is said, the just conditions and balance of hardness and tenacity. The establishment was owned, we believe, by Messrs. KNAPP, WADE & TOTTEN.

These works were situated in the Fifth Ward, and covered a whole square of more than 400 feet in length by 300 in width, extending from O'Hara-street to Walnut-street in the longest part, and from the Allegheny to Etna street. The works consisted of several different buildings, connected together by an immense boiler-yard, through which railway tracks were laid to convey the pondrous iron from place to place, as desirable. The fire was discovered in the engine-house, a brick building which has stood for more than 22 years. This building was 175 feet long by 35 wide, four stories in height, and full of valuable machinery. The second story was full of patterns, of the most choice description. These can be replaced only by an immense expense of time and money.

When the fire was fully under way, it was but little use to try to stop it. It raged among materials that are usually proof against the devouring element, but what was not burned was ruined. The great cannon-boring department of the works went next, a huge building, stored with the rarest machinery, some of it of the most ponderous kind. The office was fortunately fire-proof, and so the books and papers of this great establishment were saved.

The losses are estimated as follows:

Engine-shop or house	$18,000
Boiler and smith shop	50,000
Foundry	15,000
Cannon-boring mill	10,000
Patterns and machines	35,000
Total	$128,000
Insurance	37,500

This is merely an estimate of the immediate loss. If one could count the cost of the immense number of valuable patterns and drafts which were destroyed, the work rendered useless and the vast amount of business hindered, probably a larger sum would not wholly cover the loss.

We are informed that the enterprising firm, who have the hearty sympathy of all our citizens, will commence the work of rebuilding as soon as they can; probably next week will see the first blows struck on the new structure. We are informed that a contract to the amount of $150,000 had just been entered into which this catastrophe will interfere with, to say the least, though we trust it may not defeat it.

This is the severest fire that has occurred in Pittsburg since the awful conflagration of 1845.

BURIED ALIVE.—A DISTRESSING CASE.—A letter dated Holland, Erie County, Pa., March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named REED was going to attend a meeting of the Presbytery. He stopped overnight with another minister at a private house. Mr. REED was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season, had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when, to their great sorrow, they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

MOUNT VERNON—LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—Gov. WISE has written the following letter to the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: My opinion is that Virginia will never allow the remains of WASHINGTON to be removed from Mount Vernon, except to her own monument to his memory at Richmond. That she will, if they are not removed, never cede Mount Vernon to the Federal Government, and that she *ought* never to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC M. PATRIDGE, Esq. HENRY A. WISE.

Hall, the Alton Penitentiary convict, died on Saturday morning. For sixteen hours previous to his death he was paralyzed and insensible. From the time he was shot till he died paralysis made slow but certain work upon him. His two confederates, the convicts who have been missing since the calling of the roll last Friday evening, were found on Wednesday. They had dug a hole some six feet deep in the loose earth underneath the dinnig-room floor, and had so closed the entrance as to almost defy detection. When found, they had a supply of provisions with them, though almost perishing for water. They were absent six days, and it is supposed they never left their hiding-place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Removal of Judge Loring—Message of Gov. Banks.

To the House of Representatives:

An Address of both Houses of the Legislature was presented to me yesterday by a Committee appointed for that purpose, requesting the removal of EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk. The reasons which moved the Legislature to this request were not stated in the Address. The power given to the Executive Department of the Government upon address of both Houses of the Legislature for the removal of native police public officers commissioned to command in the militia, and all the judicial officers, is a power given without qualification, and its exercise is intrusted solely to the discretion of the Legislature and executive branches of the Government. But, inasmuch as other Constitutional modes of procedure have been established, to which recourse may be had in cases of misconduct, or maladministration in office, and which admit of more extended opportunities of justification and defence, I am led to the conclusion that the Legislature has had regard in this case to the incompatibility of offices held by the Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, whose removal from office is requested. The expediency of providing by constitutional and legislative enactments that certain offices of State Governments are incompatible with other and similar offices under the United States, is maintained by the example of our own, as it is by that of other State Governments.

An act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 31st day of May, 1855, establishes and declares that certain offices under the Government of the United States are incompatible with offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth.

Under this act and especially under the thirteenth section of the act, it must be conceded that the office of Judge of Probate is incompatible except for a limited term with the office of United States Commissioner under the acts of Congress "respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." It is not mentioned that the incompatibility of offices may have been declared subsequent to the creation of the Court or the appointment of the incumbent officers. It is well established by legislative precedents that a Court which is created by legislative authority may be changed at the will of the Legislature, both as regards its jurisdiction and its official.

So far as the statute of 1855, ch. 489, affects the Judge who is made the subject of the address, it is simply to declare that a judicial officer of this Commonwealth shall not hold at the same time the office of United States Commissioner, which has been held by the Courts of this State, and of the United States, to be in the nature of a judicial office. I entertain no doubt of the power of the Legislature to establish this incompatibility of public employment, and to this extent at least I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States, nor of this Commonwealth, that the same person should be invested, at the same time, with judicial authority, under the Federal and State Governments.

The principle of incompatibility of offices is fully recognized in the Constitution and in the legislative acts of this Commonwealth, and having been embodied in the act of 1855, to which I have referred, the people of the State have thought it proper that it should be observed. The Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk entertaining a different view of his rights and duties to the Government and the people, he neglected to comply with the provisions of the statute. Different Legislatures have, by addresses to the Executive branch of the Government, requested his removal from an office which he thus held in contravention of law, and without signal effort for its modification or repeal, as, after the Legislature has requested his removal, he has reasserted his purpose and position, conscientiously, I have no doubt, and firmly, in language which I cannot interpret otherwise than as manifesting a fixed resolution to disregard; and, in effect, to nullify a statute provision of the Commonwealth. For this reason—no official opinion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed—upon address of both Houses of the Legislature, constitutionally presented, and with consent of the Council, I have removed EDWARD GREELEY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate in the County of Suffolk.

My attention having been thus called by the Legislature to the statute of the 21st of May, 1855, to which I have referred, I should fail in my duty did I not request the reconsideration of some of its provisions, with a view to their material modification and amendment. Under a Government so entirely free as our own, there is sometimes danger, that in moments of excitement a desire for the protection of personal rights may incite us to forgetfulness, and even disregard of other rights of citizens and the State. The judgment of every man must compel him, theoretically at least, to acknowledge the superiority of political institutions which spring from and represent the people over every other form of government. But it is quite possible that in practice, considerate men may be led to distrust the ultimate success, and discredit the justice of such governments because of their natural tendency to the disregard of equally important rights of different classes of men.

In a statute which is professedly framed to secure the rights of persons, especial care should be taken that no limitations of power should be permanently established that are not essential to the great purpose of the act itself. To all provisions of the act of 1855, to which I have referred, which are essential to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States, I cheerfully give my assent. In my judgment it is not only expedient but necessary, for the Government of the United States, as well as of the separate States, that in practice and in legislation it should be declared to be incompetent for the same person at the same time to exercise judicial authority under Federal and State Governments. The delicate lines of power that mark the separation of State and Federal jurisdiction absolutely demand that the judicial functions of the two Governments should not be represented in the same officer. To so much of the statute of 1855 as makes it incompatible for a judicial officer of this Commonwealth to hold a judicial office under the Government of the United States, or that of United States Commissioner, I think no well-founded objection can be taken.

But I do not think it necessary that this incompatibility of employments should be extended to officers whose duties are chiefly ministerial, rather than judicial, as justices of the peace or attorneys at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other persons, who may be said, in the language of the act, to hold offices "of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth." No incapacity to hold office, and no disqualification to receive appointment should be pronounced against its citizens except upon grounds of public necessity. Such necessity does not exist, in my judgment with regard to the offices last named, neither will the exercise of the power avail anything whatever, against the legislative, executive, or judicial authority of the United States.

If it be the purpose of this Commonwealth to impress upon individuals or States its opinions, its object should be not to restrict, but to enlarge the legal capacity and power of its people. It cannot be assumed upon any just principle that every citizen of Massachusetts who shall hold the office of *United States Commissioner will feel* bound, because he is in sympathy with its sentiments, or possesses the confidence of the people, harshly to *adjudge every fact* against the personal liberty of every suppliant for justice, or to interpret the provisions of every act of *the general Government as within its constitutional* power. It cannot justly be assumed without proof, that the protection of the rights of any stranger, *requires that a disqualification* for holding office shall be pronounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State, or that every semblance and symbol of authority shall be pressed by our own act into the hands of those who sympathize neither with the fugitive nor the State. Still less is it to be assumed, that there can never be a change in the administration of the general Government, or in the construction of its statutes.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth confers upon the Governor, with consent of the Council, upon address of both houses of the Legislature, authority to remove civil and military officers. Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and immediate effect, against any officer of the government, that provision of the Bill of Rights which declares that "in order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such a manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause these public officers to return to private life." In different sections of the act of 1855, chapter 489, there is an attempt to set forth reasons of facts which will justify succeeding Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can enlarge or restrict the power of removal or impeachment which the Constitution refers solely to the discretion of each succeeding Legislature. I suggest the inquiry if such provisions of this act should not be repealed.

The eleventh section of the act provides that any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth that he may possess, and he shall thereafter be incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the Courts of this Commonwealth. It appears to me that this provision indicates a distrust, on the part of the people, not only of the courts but also of the legal profession which has no just foundation, and that it is inconsistent with the dignity as it is with the professional traditions of the State with which, in this connection, the illustrious names of ADAMS and QUINCY are inseparably associated. The Constitution provides that the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all the military forces of the State by sea and land, and the statute gives to the Governor, and also other military and civil officers, authority to call out the militia in case of war, insurrection, tumults or mobs, and every subordinate officer and private is required to obey orders thus issued, upon penalty of being cashiered or subjected to other punishment by fine and imprisonment.

The act of 1855, ch. 489, sec. 16, declares that any member of the volunteer militia who shall act in any manner, in the seizure, detention or rendition of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive from service or labor, "shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one, nor more than two years."

There is in these different provisions of the constitution and laws, a direct conflict which it is impossible for the subordinate officer to whom it is intrusted to reconcile and perform. Every sentiment from this department of the Government to the military forces of the State, must be obeyed.

I recommend, therefore, that the statute be so amended as to relieve subordinate officers and privates of the volunteer militia from the heavy penalties to which they are subjected by the provisions of the 16th section, and that such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for the public welfare in this regard shall be made effective by limiting the power of military and civil officers in calling out the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection, or popular tumult, or in such other cases as the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature upon this important subject with great deference, and respectfully request such attention thereto as the advanced state of public business will permit.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

The African Importation Scheme.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 16.

The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House with little or no opposition, has been rejected in the Senate at the close of a most violent and exciting debate, by a majority of two. The measure is, therefore, for the present essentially defunct. Nevertheless, as it may be renewed next year, and as it inaugurates a policy towards which several of the extreme Southern States seem disposed to commit themselves, we think it but just to give a summary of the reasons assigned by those who uphold the project. We do this the more willingly, as our readers, while hearing much against the scheme, have not enjoyed any opportunity of considering the arguments employed in its behalf. We, therefore, annex a summary of the report of the Senate Committee to whom the bill was referred, and who reported unanimously in its favor.

The report of the Committee declares that they are fully satisfied that the bill is not in violation of the State or Federal Constitution, or of treaty stipulations, or of any law of the State. With respect to the moral principle involved in it, they argue that the condition of the negro would be greatly improved by his transfer from the barbarism of African life to the civilization of America. An emigration to the soil of Louisiana, or of any of our Southern States, would not only be a relief, but a positive blessing. It would be to them as the passing out of night to day. It would literally be a transition from the most abject servitude, intellectual darkness, and moral degradation, to a condition of assured protection, and comparative freedom; to a condition of labor, it is true, but one on which is ever shed the benign rays of the Christian religion.

The report contends, further, that the proposed measure is recommended by sound policy. Negro labor is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of our great staples. This species of labor is regularly advancing in price, so that it is to be feared that in a few years the purchase of a valuable slave will be unattainable except by the wealthy, unless a supply from abroad should be procured. The consequence would be that small plantations could not be cultivated, and would be absorbed into immense estates monopolized by a few who would possess the means of commanding the labor required for their culture. Moreover, without a large increase of negro labor, millions of acres of fertile soil must remain untouched by the plow, and the rich agricultural resources of our State will be but imperfectly developed. The demand for an increased amount of labor is not confined to Louisiana. It is in many places so pressing and imperative as to set aside the ordinary conventionalities of nations. The report refers to the extended system of African importation recently inaugurated by France for her West Indian colonies, to the strong leaning of British ideas in the same direction, and to the disposition manifested by some of our sister Southern States to embark in the same policy.

The report combats the assertion that a class of indentured blacks would be a dangerous element to introduce into the midst of our slave populations. The docile, tractable, and subservient natures and habits of native Africans, when transferred to our soil, are notorious. They are the least disposed, of every description of our colored population, to discontent, turbulence, or insurrection. As to the disposition to be made of them when their term of service expires, the report holds the following language:

"We need say no more than that they may indenture themselves for a further time, if it should be for no longer a period than would be necessary to realize a sufficient amount of means to enable them to return to their native country, or to Liberia, for the appreciation and exercise of the republican and Christian institutions of which government they will, in some measure, have been fitted by a temporary apprenticeship on American soil."

Finally, the report alludes to the admirable adaptation of African labor to the construction of our railroads, and other works of internal improvement.

The African Apprentice Bill.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate, March 16.

Below will be found the famous African Apprentice bill, introduced into the House by the Hon. J. W. TAYLOR, of East Feliciana, which has excited so much interest for the past few days in the Senate:

An act, to grant the authority of the State of Louisiana for the importation of Free Black Laborers within this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That JAMES H. BRIGHAM and his associates be and they are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for agricultural and other laboring purposes, *twenty-five hundred free Africans: Provided, they* shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than fifteen years.

On motion of Gen. SUMNER, this bill was yesterday postponed indefinitely by the Senate. The vote was 15 ayes; 13 nays. The mover for postponement avowed it as his fixed conviction that the proposed bill was one destined to be greatly beneficial to the South, and his motion to postpone was only from regard to friends opposed to the measure who had appealed to him to defer action until the next session, so that the matter might be thoroughly discussed by the people and the press. A lengthy debate followed, in which Messrs. KING, SHANDURNE, DUDLEY and others participated in behalf of the bill, and opposed by Messrs. FRANCIS, DUFOURCQ, TAYLOR and HYAMS in short speeches.

Miscellaneous Items.

A young lady in Iowa was shot by her lover last week. Her name was HARRIET SIEDLER: his was ROBERT SCHMIDT. Both were Germans, living in Dodge County. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and Schmidt had come over from St. Paul, Michigan, where he has resided, to fulfill the engagement; but the parents of the lady objected to the marriage, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his design so far as the young lady was concerned, but failed to shoot himself on account of the loss of the cap on his gun. After falling in this, he threw himself into the river, but was rescued and arrested. The young lady expired on Sunday morning. She charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of *blame.*

A slave boy, 11 years old, was killed by his master, Francis Reueche, in *New-Orleans last week.* Reueche was arrested and held to answer. Witnesses proved that the boy had been ill-treated since October last. *His master was in the habit of beating* and kicking him in the most violent manner, and had on several occasions tied a handkerchief over his mouth, to prevent his screams from being heard in the street. About fifteen days ago, witness saw Reueche beating the boy violently over the head with an iron instrument, which he believes was a pair of shoemaker's pincers. At that time, the boy appeared to be sickly, and wounded in his legs.

The United States District Court of the Southern District of Ohio (Judge McLEAN presiding) has decided an important case. A bill was filed by Christian A. Zabriskie, against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to enjoin the payment of a guarantee made by that Company of $400,000 of the Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Rilroad Company. The case was argued last October. Judge McLEAN decides the case in favor of the bondholders. Notice of appeal was given by the plaintiff. This case involved some interesting questions touching the validity of railroad bonds.

A horrible murder was committed on Tuesday week, between Bloomfield and Bardstown, in Nelson County, by three negroes on their master, Mr. James Maxwell. They beat him to death. The negroes have all been arrested. One of them has turned State's evidence, and he says that he was present when his master was murdered, but took no part in it. The cause assigned for the murder is that Mr. Maxwell had whipped the wives of the negroes. There was a great deal of excitement on account of it. The negroes have been lodged in jail at Bardstown.

The Moyamensing Soup Society, of Philadelphia, closed its operations on Saturday. In the evening, the recipients of its charity, to the number of 700 men, women and children, assembled in the basement of the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine-street, above Seventh, and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. DURBOROW, the pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Messrs. BRINGHURST, ALLEN and ODENHEIMER. The assemblage presented a rather novel appearance. It was said to be the first time such a body had been brought together under similar circumstances.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says a call has been made for all persons desirous of volunteering their services to the United States Government for the Utah Expedition to meet at the armory of the Cadwalader Grays. Over one hundred young men have already, we understand, enrolled themselves. If the Government should determine to accept of volunteers, we have no doubt Philadelphia and vicinity will contribute a large number.

A duel was fought near the Mississippi State line last week between

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING,
THE HUGUENOTS
AND
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MARTHA,
On SATURDAY, at 3P.—GRAND MATINEE.
THE HUGUENOTS.
A PRIZE TICKET FOR THE MATINEE
Will be given
THE HUGUENOTS.
A GRAND TOTTO E TICKET,
Entitling the holder to a seat in the Opera Parquette, MATINEE,
On SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.
Private Boxes, Dress Circle and Balcony Seats can be secured at the Box Office.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1858,
Positively last night of
THE HUGUENOTS.
Monsieur RADOUX.
Monsieur DE BOURGNIGNY.
Monsieur TIBERINI
Will be added the Grand Opera in 3 Acts of
MARIE CAPEL
Mlle. ROSA WENTWORTH.
Mlle. H. Jordan
Mlle. Wentworth
Mlle. Mole
Mlle. Mole
Mlle. Mole

MILLINERY.

MRS. F. SAVERNO,
JAMES G. ATHEN,
(Late with Mrs. Haskell)
Have just returned from Europe, and will have their first
OPENING DISPLAY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
PARIS MILLINERY
On Thursday and Friday, March 26, 1868,
at which time they will be happy to see all their friends and patrons, feeling confident that the previous standing and success of the Haskell establishment by the late house of Bodgers, Bell will be well sustained by the present firm.
No. 279 Fifth-av., near 30th-st.

MRS. D. P. BURDGE
Will open
PARIS MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 279 Fifth-av., near 30th-st.,
On Thursday, March 26, 1868.

MRS. D. P. BURDGE AND MISS M. MONRO

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE
OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY,
AT AUCTION,
IN THE RETAIL STORE OF
C. P. PITMAN,
No. 28 Bleecker-st.
ON WEDNESDAY, March 24,
at 10 o'clock A. M.
and following days,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of
A. A. LACAVA & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE
OF A STOCK OF JEWELRY.
WM. JOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 374 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
THURSDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock,
at the store, 374 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.,
by order of Messrs. Wm. Jopping & Co.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c.
THIS MORNING,
at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 49 Bleecker-st.,
will be sold
a large assortment of elegant Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Bedding, &c.
Also, a fine Piano-Forte.
Sale positive.
JOHN P. WOOD, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER & CO.
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THIS MORNING,
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NEW-YORK CITY.

KIDNAPPING.

A Young Colored Girl Decoyed from the City—Attempt to Sell her as a Slave in Washington—Arrest of the Kidnappers.

Another case of kidnapping has just been developed at the Mayor's office. SARAH TAYLOR, an intelligent-looking girl about fifteen years of age, who resided with her mother at No. 14 Grand-street—near Bedford—is employed as cook on board a vessel, and is at present at sea—was engaged about a month ago, it is alleged, by JOHN R. FINNALLY, *alias* HARRY A. HOWARD, as a waiting-girl for his wife, at their residence No. 208 Broome-street. After the girl had been there about ten days, the pretended wife of FINNALLY told Sarah's mother that they should not require her services any longer, as she and her husband were going on a traveling tour through the Southern States. They intend to locate, however, in Newark, N. J., where they could just such a girl, and where she would be better paid than in New-York. MR. FINNALLY and his wife expressed their willingness to take the girl to Newark and personally introduce her to the family in question, and told the girl and the mother that they might not to let such a good opportunity slip; so the latter consented to let her daughter accompany them to Newark.

Instead of going to Newark, FINNALLY and his lady took the Express train and proceeded directly to Washington, and there put up at Willard's Hotel. On the morning after their arrival, FINNALLY attempted to sell SARAH to a slave-dealer for $600. The girl discovered his designs and threatened to expose him. She did not take her back forthwith to New-York. Becoming alarmed he immediately left with his wife for Baltimore, abandoning the girl, who remained at the hotel. The girl at once notified MR. WILLARD, proprietor of the house, of the state of the case, and he telegraphed to her mother the fact that she was there, and that if she would send on money to pay her fare to New-York he would send her home. The required amount was speedily forwarded and Sarah came back to the City.

MRS. TAYLOR was not satisfied with the recovery of her daughter, but laid the case before Mayor TIEMANN to secure, if possible, the arrest of the alleged kidnappers. The Mayor gave the case in charge to officers BAILEY and LUSK, of the Fourteenth Ward. This was about ten days ago. The officers went to Baltimore in search of FINNALLY, and after a long and tedious search found him at Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, Md. He was arrested as he was taking a letter out of the post-office, and his lady subsequently arrested at the hotel where they were stopping. Having obtained the necessary requisitions, the officers left with their prisoners for this City, arriving here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused parties were taken before the Mayor, and their examination assigned to take place to-day before the Recorder. Meantime they remain in the custody of the officers. Yesterday afternoon they were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where each sat for a likeness, which were duly added, as valuable contributions, to the "Thieves' Gallery." FINNALLY says he lives in Grande West. He is about 35 years of age, dresses well, and his manners are very affable and gentlemanly. The woman arrested with him—her name is ANNA BARNARD *alias* ANNA HOWARD—is about ten years younger, and has lived in this City several years. Her character, it is said, is very questionable. Dr. F. C. CLAY, who boarded at the same house in Broome-street, was arrested by the officers on suspicion of being implicated in the case. He at first denied all knowledge of it, but after being locked up a while, confessed that he went to the cars with the party, and saw them buy tickets for Washington. He was required to give bail in $1,000 to appear as a witness. It is said the prisoners have been concerned in transactions of a similar nature before.

Lola Montez on Gallantry.

Tuesday evening, in the New-York Stadt Theatre, before a very large and friendly audience, Madame LOLA MONTEZ repeated, with some modification, her lecture on Gallantry, previously delivered as the second of her course in Hope Chapel. She commenced by describing gallantry as beginning with Adam, and as influencing the actions of the greatest men of all ages and climes. She dwelt especially on the development of gallantry exhibited in the chivalric ages, when women were not only loved, but respected, and quoted from several of the trouveres, or troubadours of France, and the minnesingers of Germany, to show the almost idolatrous regard in which women were held in those times. Thence she traced gallantry through all its retrogradations of voluptuousness and crime. She sketched the lives of Madame DE LA VALLIERE and Madame MAINTENON, mistresses of LOUIS XIV., and described them as flowers growing in a morass. The only true gallantry of the present day seems to be found, she said, in Spain. There love was a serious and lasting sentiment. In France it was a fickle feeling; in England the lover was but a coquette of a flirt of a man, made of nothing but hands and feet to serve his sweetheart, and eyes to look on her, and was most in his element when informing her, "My dear Madam, how well you look, and what a beautiful dress you have on." And she, poor fool, if not instructed in the ways of the world, or of mankind in this nineteenth century, this would effectually do the business for her. This kind of gallantry was growing meaner with the progress of time. But this game was one which the women could play as well as the men. Lord CHESTERFIELD made the shameless confession that he frequently endeavored to make women in love with him for whom he did not care a pinch of snuff. She (MME. M.) knew dozens of ladies who endeavored to make men in love with them, and yet would not give a pinch of snuff for three acres of such! This modern gallantry, with its bold and impudent language of flattery, was an abominable lie. It was but a trap to catch fools in. Be assured, she said, these gallants will never knock out their brains for disappointment, for the reason that they have no brains to knock out! Leaving generalities, she proceeded to speak of modern specimens of genuine gallantry, foremost in which she mentioned the late Czar NICHOLAS, the Prince PAUL Esterhazy and Louwa, the ex-King of Bavaria, whom she described as not only the most truly gallant gentleman of Europe, but one of the most accomplished scholars and refined patrons of art whom the old world can boast of. He was always simply and plainly dressed—in fact he never knew how to dress—and in the matter of old clothes and old coats he beat one of our most celebrated American editors. He had an old green coat which it was his boast to have worn for seven years. Leaving Europe, Madame MONTEZ came to talk of gallantry as understood and practiced in America. He was generally deemed a dull Yankee, she believed, who could not win the heart of a lady, make a thousand dollars, and establish a bank with a prospective capital of $3,000,000 before breakfast; and it most frequently happened that he lost lady, money and bank all before supper. For all this she did verily believe that there was a great deal of honor, truth and honest love for women among the lords of creation in America. Love in this country would dive the deepest and come up the dryest of any country on earth, and was none the worse for partaking a little of the Davy Crockett style.

Madame MONTEZ made her bow amid loud and hearty applause, in response to which she again appeared and said:

I have but to address my thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the reception I have met with in this Theatre. Also, I have been requested by many of my American, as well as German friends, to write some lectures on my own self, which I shall give in the course of about a fortnight. I hope I shall always see your pleasant faces here, and that my lectures may be instructive and amusing to you."

The curtain fell amid renewed applause.

Central Park Commissioners.

The Board held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners GRAY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG, ELLIOTT, and BELMONT.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Vice-President reported that he had notified Mr. Belmont of his election, and had received his letter of acceptance.

The correspondence is below:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, March 16, 1858.

Hon. AUGUST BELMONT—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held this day, you were unanimously elected a Commissioner of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James E. Cooley, and the Vice-President was directed to advise you of your election.

In thus communicating to you officially the action of the Board, I beg to express the satisfaction it would give me personally to have your acceptance of the office in which your observation and taste would be so valuable in carrying on the great public improvement with which this Commission is charged.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JNO. A. C. GRAY,
Vice-President of the B. C. C. P.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, by which you were kind enough to inform me that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park have elected me a member of their Board.

Frankly acknowledging the high compliment which you confer upon me, I accept with pleasure the privilege to be allowed to devote my humble efforts towards an object which every good citizen must wish to see accomplished in a manner worthy of the Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, destined at no distant day [illegible] rivalry of the Old World in every department of art and refinement.

[illegible] with respectful regard, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To J. A. C. GRAY, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Central Park Commissioners.

On motion, the letters of the Vice-President and Mr. Belmont were directed to be entered in the minutes of the Board. *It was ordered* that, as the plans for improving the Park are handed in at the office, they be dated, numbered and registered by the Clerk in a book prepared for that purpose, and duly deposited in a case and locked up to await the action of the Board under the direction of the Vice-President, who shall affix his private seal to each plan.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

The Great Awakening.

The attendance at the various prayer-meetings yesterday was as large as ever. The following list of places at which prayer-meetings are held daily with the exception of a few since added, was posted on our bulletin yesterday:

Fulton-street D. R. Church, from 12 to 1 P. M.
John-street M. E. Church, 12 to 1, and from 3½ to 4 P. M.
Burton's old Theatre, 12 to 1.
Ninth-street R. Church, near Broadway, 12 to 1.
Church of the Puritans, Fifteenth-street and Broadway, 6 to 8½ A. M.
Broome-street D. R. Church, corner Greene, 12 to 1.
Rooms of Young Men's Christian Association, No. 23 Waverley-place, 7½ to 8½ A. M.
Mercer-street Church Lecture-room, Greene-street, 4 to 5.
Madison-square Pres. Church, 4½ to 5 P. M.
Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth avenue, 4 to 5.
Bedford-street Bap., near corner Downing, 1 to 2.
Hope Chapel, near New-York Hotel, 6 to 9 A. M.
Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 4 to 5.
Fourteenth-street Pres. Church, 6 to 8½ A. M.
Seventh avenue D. R. Church, near Twelfth-street, 6 to 7 A. M.
First Mariner's Church, Cherry-street, near Rutgers, 11 to 1.
Mission Chapel, No. 106 Centre-street, 12 to 1.
Duane-street M. E. Church, near Hudson, 12 to 1.
Macdougal-street Bap., 6½ to 10½ A. M.
Forsyth-street M. E., 12 to 1.

IN BROOKLYN.

Dutch Church, Harrison-street, 5 to 5½ P. M.
South Congregational Church, corner Court and President streets, 5 to 5½.
Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, 12 M. to 1.
Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
York-street Methodist Church, 4 to 5 P. M.
Franklin-avenue Pres. Church, 12 M.
Bridge-street Baptist, the Rev. Mr. SABINE, 7 to 8 A. M.

Morning prayer-meetings are held in the Lecture Room of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Dr. A. D. SMITH'S, (corner of Second-avenue,) at 8 o'clock daily, occupying just half an hour. The attendance is large. The Pastor preaches four evenings of the week, at 7½ o'clock. Many are awakened and inquiring.

Twenty-two persons have joined the Church at the Third Baptist Church, (colored,) Williamsburg. Meetings are held there every afternoon and evening, Saturdays excepted.

The Revival Meetings—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see you take some interest in the revival now going on in our City, I would suggest through your very valuable paper, that the daily prayer-meetings, being held down town, would accommodate a great many by holding a half an hour later; or to begin at 12½ o'clock, and continue until 1½, as there are a great many persons who cannot get out until 1 o'clock. I would dearly love to attend, but as I cannot go until 1 o'clock, I find the meeting breaking up. By noticing this you will much oblige,

Very truly yours, A. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1858.

City Items.

On Tuesday night, Mr. FERDINAND ARLEDER, of the firm of ARLEDER & WEISS, who, until recently, did a heavy business as bankers in Stuttgard, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, was arrested in this City on a charge of absconding from Germany with his partner on or about Jan. 8, carrying off upwards of a million of guilders ($400,000.) Mr. PAUL KOLB, of Stuttgard, who alleges that the twain carried off $8,988 which he had deposited in their hands, immediately after their flight wrote to his brother, Mr. FREDERICK KOLB, who resides in this City, telling him to keep a look-out and have them arrested if they should come to this country. They reached this City by the Hamburg steamer about the 1st of February; Mr. F. KOLB heard of their arrival, procured an order of arrest from Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and placed it in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff HERMAN STERN, who traced ARLEDER from Williamsburg, where he had been living under an assumed name, to a boarding-house in Liberty-street, corner of Temple-street, where at midnight on Tuesday, obtaining admission with difficulty, he found ARLEDER concealed and conveyed him to the Eldridge-street Jail, where he now awaits the action of the United States authorities. His partner CHRISTIAN WEISS, has not been arrested, but is supposed to be concealed in the City. Mr. KOLB has made an application for the extradition of the alleged defaulters.

A meeting of the Committee of the Broadway Association was held at HAUGHWOUT'S store last night to take into consideration the subject of sprinkling Broadway during the Summer. A plan for cleaning the street thoroughly was submitted by their contractor, Mr. SMITH, and adopted. The plan proposes that, in addition to sweeping Broadway, the cross streets intersecting Broadway shall be cleaned in like manner every night; that a force of men shall be stationed during the day along the street with fine brooms and other utensils to clean the sidewalks and carriage-way as occasion requires, and if necessary to lightly sprinkle the street during the middle of the day; the cost of this work is estimated at about $450 per week, of which the City will pay at least $120. In regard to the watermen formerly engaged in sprinkling the street, the Committee thought it unadvisable to interfere with them. A gentleman representing two of the stage lines, condemned the too copious sprinkling of Broadway in former years. He regarded it as dangerous alike to horses and foot passengers, and hoped the plan proposed would be carried out. The Committee, after some further discussion, decided to appoint persons to canvass the street forthwith, when it is thought enough will be obtained to keep Broadway clean hereafter.

At the "lushing ken" called Empire Hall, No. 298 Bowery, in the basement, thirty-five persons, male and female, were arrested on Tuesday night, by the squad of Detectives from the office of the Deputy-Superintendent. Sergeant LEITNER headed the squad. This place has long been the terror of the neighborhood. The keeper's name is THOMAS RYAN, one of the Sixth Ward Dead Rabbits, and hails from No. 20 Mulberry-street. He was committed in default of $500 bail. When the officers entered they were engaged in dancing, drinking, gambling and kindred pursuits. The door had been locked in anticipation of the arrival of the Police. When it was broken open the party rushed out of the back way, but there was a high wall in the rear. As they tried to scale it they were pulled down by the coat tails, shoved into the saloon, and held in a body. They were finally all marched off to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, through a lane of gratified spectators. They were all committed to prison, thirty-five in number, by Judge QUACKENBUSH.

At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, Wednesday evening, Professor MAPES addressed the members on the subject of metallic alloys, and on the modes adopted by the Chinese in making different qualities of metallic compounds, elaborated in the form of razors, chisels and other very superior cutlery instruments. An alloy of platina and tin by which our gold pen makers now furnish points as hard and durable as those of rhodium and iridium, was described, and also several other compounds of practical utility in the arts. The lecture was quite conversational, and many interesting remarks were elicited from several members, either in reply to questions or in the form of original remarks. The attendance was good, and the subject appeared to absorb the attention of many practical mechanics who were present.

A number of Mormon emigrants on their way to Salt Lake City, arrived in this City recently on board the ship *Empire*. Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, a Custom-house Inspector, obtained information that they brought with them a quantity of guns and other weapons, and determined to examine their armament with a view to ascertain whether any of their weapons were new and liable to duty. Going on board of the vessel he found a man who, it was afterwards ascertained, was the elder of the Mormon party, sitting by some guns, and saw other Mormons with guns in their hands. He examined the guns, found that they [illegible] possession of them, much to the [illegible] of the latter, who, however, offered no resistance. Eighteen guns and seven swords were confiscated and conveyed to the Public Store-house, No. 12 Reade-street, where they are still detained.

In the case of MORRIS and ERICK GEORGE, charged with stealing a Fulton-street hatter, as already stated in the TIMES, the attorneys for the prosecution and for the defence have agreed that no further proceedings shall be taken, new facts having been recently developed which, it is deemed, establish the innocence of the accused.

WM. WILSON and ROBERT BROCKWAY, of No. 86 West Broadway, ELIJAH BARNES, of No. 44 West Broadway, and AGNES TYRAS, No. 285 Water-street, were arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. They were all locked up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $500 bail each.

STEPHEN ROHAN, a young Irishman, was arrested yesterday, charged with making his way through the scuttle of No. 175 South-street, and stealing a quantity of watches and jewelry, valued at $300, belonging to MICHAEL MCLANE. Justice WELSH locked him up to answer.

A German named MARREN, a convict just released from Sing Sing, died yesterday at No. 294 West Twenty-eighth-street, under circumstances which induce the belief that his death was caused by violence. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

One of the wholesale silk importers, who took to retailing during the Fall, is about to open a new stock, for the retail trade exclusively.

OBITUARY.—MR. HOWARD J. PLATT, a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments and promise, died at the residence of his father, Judge PLATT, in Yonkers, last evening, from the effects of an overdose of strychnine, which he has been in the habit of taking in minute quantities as an opiate. For some months past he has been a contributor to our columns, particularly on naval affairs, a subject which an *unusually extended acquaintance with naval men* had made familiar to him; and his correspondence with this paper and with the New-York *Herald*, from Captain BERRYMAN'S deep sea sounding expedition, will doubtless be remembered by many readers.

He passed last evening with his family and friends in Yonkers, and spoke with enthusiasm of various literary enterprises he had projected. He retired to his room soon after 10 o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards his father, who occupied the adjoining apartment, heard him fall heavily upon the floor. In some alarm he entered his son's room, and found him lying near the door, which his strength had barely sufficed him to reach and unlock. Upon being asked what was the matter, he requested to be placed on his bed, and then said that he had taken strychnine. Violent convulsions succeeded, and he never spoke again previous to his death, which took place at 12 o'clock. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and their verdict will doubtless ascribe the calamity to the result of accident. He was twenty-two years of age.—*New-York Post, March 24.*

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

WOLFE NEVE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 23 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST THRILLING AND GORGEOUS.—There was an extraordinary crowd yesterday to see "The Bride of an Evening" at Barnum's Museum, and the most rapturous applause welcomed every scene of that extravagantly popular new drama. This warmth of public feeling shows the character of that brilliant production. Presented every afternoon and evening now, with a hope of satisfying the popular eagerness to behold it, its attraction still continues beyond all parallel. In truth, it is admitted to be the most thrilling as well as gorgeous piece of the kind ever produced at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HUZZA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

JESSIE BROWN continues to fill the National theatre to overflowing every night. It will be repeated this evening, with the Drama of "Gale Breezley" and farce of "Persecuted Dutchman." Go *early*.

[Advertisement.]

COMMENCE ANEW.—The first duty is to buy a KNOX hat of the latest style. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway.

Brooklyn City News.

A small shanty at the foot of Court-street was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. While the firemen were going to this fire, JOHN T. DAYTON, of Engine Company No. 20, was run over and severely injured internally. MICHAEL BRADY, of Engine No. 16, had his ankle dislocated.

A man named PATRICK MCGOVERN, of No. 27 State-Street, was found dead in the rear of No. 74 Remsen, yesterday morning, where he had been at work the day previous. Coroner COMBS held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased died from a disease of the heart.

A little girl named MARY WEIR was instantly killed Tuesday evening by falling from a window in the second story of a house at the corner of Ferris and Dikeman streets, to the pavement. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

Coroner BENNET has made a complaint against Dr. LOUIS BAUER and Dr. FERNO GARRIBE for violating a City ordinance by neglecting to bury the remains of DANIEL CAMPBELL in a public cemetery after they had been used for scientific purposes.

New-Jersey Items.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE.—The Jersey City Common Council, during the past year, have granted only a few licenses to sell liquor, and in almost every instance where license was refused it has been followed by selling without it. With a view to bringing these parties to justice, the Board some time since appointed a special committee to enforce the ordinance on the subject, and this committee instructed the members of the Police Department to procure and furnish evidence in all cases of violation which came under their notice. This order was, however, distasteful to a majority of the Policemen, who thought that such business did not come within the line of their duties, and they either refused or neglected to comply with the instructions. The Committee reported to the Board on Tuesday evening that six members of the Department had obeyed their instructions, and that twenty-one had disregarded them. The report was accompanied with a recommendation that the latter be suspended for neglect of duty, which, after being warmly debated, was laid upon the table.

The Jersey City Common Council have passed an ordinance requiring shows and circuses to pay a license fee of $50. The penalty for exhibiting without a license is $100.

Alleged Attempt to Murder—Arrest of a Wife Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

From the Rochester Union.

About a month since a poisoning case, said to have occurred in Henrietta, was hinted at in the city papers. The matter has rested until to-day, when an application was made to Police-Justice RADENBURG for a warrant for the arrest of a wife charged with attempting to destroy her husband.

NELSON BOORS, a respectable and well-known farmer of Brighton, applied to the magistrate, bringing his brother, JAMES BOORS, late of Henrietta, as a witness, to prove that the wife of the latter administered arsenic to her husband, with criminal intent, on the 15th day of March. The testimony taken for the warrant was not full or conclusive. It appears that the parties have not lived harmoniously for some years, and at times have separated altogether. On the day the poison is said to have been given, BOORS was about to come to the city, and asked for a drink of milk, which his wife gave him. He drank the milk and left the house. While on the way to the city he was taken ill, and was attacked by the symptoms indicating poison. He stopped at the house of an acquaintance, procured medical aid, and, after a time, was restored. He was removed to the residence of his brother in Brighton, and has [illegible] ever since. It is said that witnesses could be [illegible] who heard the wife and other threatened to take his life, and further, that she did put arsenic in the milk. She drank on the day testified. Of course this assertion must be taken with the allowance, and must [illegible] until the witnesses are produced.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of JANE BOORS, wife of JAMES BOORS, and she was taken into custody, and brought to the Police Court to answer. Mrs. BOORS is a woman about forty years old, intelligent and evidently ready to meet her accusers. She denied in toto all that is charged against her, and demanded an immediate examination. Subpœnas were issued for witnesses residing in the town of Henrietta, and, as soon as they can be brought in, the examination will take place.

More Disaffection—Southern Democrats as well as Southern Americans leaving the Sinking Ship.

The Washington letter-writer of the Richmond *South*, under the date of March 18, says: The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is various, and by no means of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that, in consequence of the Free-Soil countenance of Mr. CALHOUN, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under the circumstances, as he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might hereafter charge its Representatives—of voting virtually for the admission of a *Free State*, in disregard of justice to their own section; and, again, the Lecompton Constitution should be passed, and with all possible expedition too, as the matter has already, much to the blame of the dominant party, been suffered to linger too long, and to encounter unforeseen possible dangers.

WHY COUSINS SHOULD NOT MARRY.—In the annual report of the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, we find the following conclusive argument against the marriage of cousins:

"From ten to twelve per cent. of deaf mutes are the children of cousins. It is greatly to be regretted that the law forbidding the marriage of first cousins did not pass the recent Legislature. These marriages are a violation of a law of nature, as is evidenced by the afflictions visited in almost every case upon their offspring in deafness, blindness and idiocy; and ought to be a violation of human laws also. The Commonwealth has the clear right to protect itself against these ill-starred matches, whose offspring it has to sustain, too frequently for life. It may be hoped that this important subject will not escape the action of our legislators many years longer. It is confidently believed that by forbidding marriages of this kind and by proper attention and care of infants laboring under the disease stated, the number of deaf mutes in the community might be diminished one-half in a generation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, passed internal improvement bills, making the following appropriations:

To the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 70, Nays 30.

To the Covington and Ohio Railroad, $800,000—Yeas 78, Nays 54.

To the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, $400,000—Yeas 77, Nays 33.

To the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, $300,000—Yeas 76, Nays 45.

To the Manassas Gap Railroad, $250,000—Yeas 77, Nays 44.

The Covington and Ohio bill was a Senate bill, and is therefore a law. The remaining bills have yet to pass the Senate.

The Senate on Saturday passed a bill incorporating the Norfolk and St. Nazaire Navigation Company.

Personal.

Colonel E. V. Sumner left Watertown, (N. Y.,) on Tuesday morning, to join his Regiment, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, in accordance with orders from head-quarters. His command is among those detailed for Utah, and will probably set out for that point as soon as the grass gets growth enough to afford feed for the animals.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 24.

$1,450 United St. 6s, '67	113¼	573 Harlem Railroad	11
2,000 U. St. 6s, '68 con.	113¾	400 do	11¾
1,000 N. Y. 8s, '58	99¾	100 Reading Railroad	50
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '76	107	100 do	51
5,000 do	106¾	600 do	52
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '90	100¾	100 do	52⅛
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87¾	1000 do	52¼
5,000 do	87⅜	300 do	52⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	600 do	52½
5,000 do	91	300 do	52¾
1,000 Geo. State 6s	94	6 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31
23,000 Missouri state 6s	81	10 do	31¼
3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	102	250 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	22
4,000 E. R. & O. R. 7s	71	250 do	22⅝
1,000 do	63	100 do	22¾
5,000 Reading R. Bs '86	67½	100 do	23
4,000 La C. & Mil. Id. g. b	26¾	100 do	23
1,000 do	26	250 do	23
1,000 do	25½	50 do	23¼
2,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d m. b	87	100 M. S. & N. Ia. p. b	46
16 Merchants' Bk. scr.	107½	100 do	46
10 Merchants' Bank	108	100 do	46
29 Bank of America	107	250 do	46¼
10 Bank of Commerce	102	50 do	46⅜
10 Commonw'th Bank	90	50 do	46½
10 Artisans' Bank	19¾	100 Panama Railroad	89
100 Canton Co	21¾	10 C. C. & C. Railroad	89
180 do	22	100 Ill. Cent. Railroad	93¾
200 do b45	23	40 Galena & Chic. R. R	91
50 do	23¼	100 do	90½
100 Cary Improv't Co	6¾	100 do	90
100 N. Y. Central R. R	89	100 do	90¾
100 do b15	89	100 Clev. & Tol, R'd	44½
100 do	89	200 do	44¾
50 do	89¾	400 do	44¾
100 do b10	89	100 do	44¾
200 do	89	200 do	44¾
200 do b30	89	200 do	44¾
400 do	89¾	200 do	44¾
250 do	89¾	200 do	44¾
200 do	89¾	200 do b5	45
50 Erie Railroad	26½	200 do	44¾
250 do	26½	200 do	45
50 do	26¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	75½
200 do	26	100 do	75¾
100 do b30	26½	50 do	76
200 do b10	26¾	100 do	76
250 do	26¾	100 do	76
100 do b30	26	150 do	76
150 do b30	24⅞	150 do	76
250 do	24⅝	50 do	76⅜
160 Hudson R. R. R	26¾	100 do b15	76
150 do b30	27	100 do	76
200 do b10	26¾	100 La C. & M. E. s. p. b	6
200 do	26¾	75 Cumberland C. Co	19
50 do b10	26¾	9 Pacific Mail S. Co	72½
50 do b10	26¾	135 do	73
780 do	26¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri St. 6s	82	100 Erie Railroad	24¾
1,700 N. Y. St. 6s, '68	103	100 do	25
7,000 La C. & M. L. G. R.	15	100 do b30	25
1,000 do	25¾	500 do	24¾
5,000 Pac. & Oc. S. S. b.	78	50 do	24¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90¾	50 do	24¾
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	73½	150 do	24¾
do	74	50 do	24¾
500 Cary Imp't Co	7	100 Reading R. R.	50
100 Cumb. Coal Co	17¾	400 do	49¾
150 Harlem Railroad	11¾	200 do	49¾
200 do	12	500 do	49¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	88¾	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
16 do	88¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. b10	23¾
50 do	88¾	50 do	23¾
150 do	88¾	100 do b10	24
100 Hud. Riv. R. R. b30	27	200 do	24
200 do	26¾	10 M. S. & N. Ia. p. Mtg.	46¾
200 do s30	27	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90¾
200 do	27	150 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	9
150 do	27½	100 Canton Co b60	23
200 do b15	27½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	79	10 Am. Exchange Bk.	104
1,000 L. C. & Mil. R. R. 7s	26¾	20 St. M. Fire Ins. Co	105
1,000 do	26	30 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	115
1,000 Sac. City 6s	80	50 Del. & Rar. Coal Co.	99
16,000 Wheeling City 6s	80	10 United States F. Co.	110
1,000 do	80	20 Commercial Bk.	90¾
1,000 Det. & M. R. 1st	82½	15 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	117½
16,000 C. & Am. R. 6s	80½	100 East River Ins. Co.	95
1,000 Chicago City 6s	84¾	5 Resolute Fire I. Co.	103½
5,000 Dubuque City 10s	75	10 How. Fire Ins. Co.	103
6,000 T. of B., Wis., 8s	83	40 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	102
120 N. & W. Mtge.	60	20 Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	104¾
3,000 La C. and Mil. R.	26½	40 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	111
5,000 Mar. Co., Ill., 6s	80	80 Har. Fire Ins. Co.	90
4,000 T. H. & A. R. 6s, H	20	200 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. R.	4¾
16,000 C. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. 8s	15	25 Ill. Cen. July rights	3½
22,000 do	15	20 National Bank	103
50,000 Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. 7s	43½	20 Nassau Bank	90
6,000 Missouri 6s	80	30 Marine Bank	93¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s	95	5 Irving Bank	96¾
1,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 7s	25	30 Metropolitan Bank	104¾
2,000 Sac. City 7s	80¾	30 People's Bank	94¾
3,000 M. & E. R. 8s	15	5 Atlantic Bank	71½
500 Great L. & S. of '97	68	80 Brooklyn City R. R.	95¾
5,000 L. C. & M. R. 7s	25	100 do	94¾
200 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s	93¾	20 Third-avenue R. R.	82
200 Dubuque City 10s	28½	20 Sh. & Leather Bk.	107¾
23 Hanover Bank	84	20 National Bank	106¾
10 Bank of New-York	107¾	30 People's Bank	95
6 Bank of Republic	116¾	10 Continental Bank	97¾
15 Artisans' Bank	19¾	27 Hanover Fire I. Co.	103½
		20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	88¾

WEDNESDAY, March 24—P. M.

The market for Money at call continues very easy throughout the Street, the rates ranging 5@7 ₩ cent., according to the class of collaterals. The inside rate is accepted where Money is voluntarily left with the Brokers, subject to call. Discounts are 5@6 ₩ cent. on short and very prime bills, and 7 ₩ cent. as the general rule at bank. Some additional paper has been made this week in payment for Exchange, the low rates current for Sterling being a temptation to purchase on short credit. Notwithstanding this, and the temporary absorption of money for Treasury Bills last week, the ability at bank is still in advance of the demand, owing to the continued accumulation of deposits.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Treasury bills awarded at Washington ten days ago were about completed to-day—the time allowed by the proposals of the Secretary expiring to-morrow. The balance to the credit of the Government here stands this afternoon $6,089,437.

The indications of reaction in the Stock Market at the close of business on Tuesday afternoon were followed this morning by a very decided advance on nearly the whole list. The average rise is about ¾ ₩ cent. from the lowest, and 1¼@1 ₩ cent. from the best figures of Tuesday, and on several stocks 4@5 ₩ cent. The general market showed, with only momentary fluctuations, a reliable improvement in the tone of the dealings throughout the day, and closed quite firm on the dispersion of the Brokers in the afternoon. The advance established from the closing rates of yesterday is thus marked:

	From	To		From	To
N. Y. Central	87¾	89	M. Central	45	49
N. Y. & Erie	24¾	25¾	M. Southern	21	24½
Ill. Island	74	77